

## **REMARKS**

Reconsideration of the above-identified application in view of the amendment above and the remarks below is respectfully requested.

Claims 2 and 6 have been canceled in this paper. Claims 1, 3, 8, 12-15 and 22 have been amended in this paper. No claims have been added in this paper. Therefore, claims 1, 3-5 and 7-25 are pending and are under active consideration.

Claims 1-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, “as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.” In support of the rejection, the Patent Office states the following:

The claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform with current U.S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors.

For example the claims do not include a proper transitional phrase thereby making the scope unclear. See MPEP 2111.03.

Claim 1 recites the limitation “the laminated layers” in line 6 and 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Throughout the claims the use of the punctuation mark “-” is unclear. This does not appear to follow what is known in U.S. practice. Additionally, it is not clear if the limitations between these punctuation marks are positively recited in the claims.

In claim 14, it is unclear what is encompassed by the phrase “especially of PVC ABS, PET-G, PET, PE, PP, PA, teslin, PC or of sandwich-type film combinations especially of the aforementioned materials”. It is not clear how this phrase further limits the claim as presently presented.

In claim 12, “a laminated layer sheath” is recited, it is not clear if this is the same sheath recited in claim 1 or if this is a different structure.

Regarding claims 3 and 12, the phrase “for example” renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation(s) following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Applicants respectfully traverse the subject rejection. Insofar as the subject rejection is predicated on the claims allegedly being narrative and indefinite and failing to include a proper transitional phrase, Applicants note, without acquiescing in the propriety of the allegation, that claim 1 has been extensively rewritten. (Support for the present amendment to claim 1 may be found in the present application, for example, on page 10, second paragraph, lines 3-5, as well as in claims 2, 6 and 22.) Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 obviates the foregoing grounds.

Insofar as the subject rejection is predicated on an alleged lack of antecedent basis for “the laminated layers” in lines 6 and 7 of claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that this ground has been obviated by the present amendment.

Insofar as the subject rejection is predicated on the use of the punctuation mark “-” in the claims, Applicants have removed this punctuation mark from the claims, thereby obviating this ground.

Insofar as the subject rejection is predicated on an alleged uncertainty as to whether the phrase “especially of PVC ABS, PET-G, PET, PE, PP, PA, teslin, PC or of sandwich-type film combinations especially of the aforementioned materials” in claim 14 further limits claim 14,

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 14 has been amended in this paper in such a way as to obviate this ground.

Insofar as the subject rejection is predicated on an alleged uncertainty as to whether the language “a laminated layer sheath” in claim 12 refers to the same sheath as in claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 12 has been amended in this paper so that it is clear that the sheath referred to in claim 12 is the same sheath referred to in claim 1.

Insofar as the subject rejection is predicated on the recitation of “for example” in claims 3 and 12, Applicants have deleted this language, thereby obviating the rejection.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, the subject rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 9-11, 13-14, 18, 21-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) “as being anticipated by WO 03/100721 to Trantoul et al (hereinafter Trantoul).” In support of the rejection, the Patent Office states the following:

Regarding claim 1, Trantoul discloses a method of production of a security document with at least one security cambric (page 25) and at least one transponder unit (7) characterized in that at least one laminated layer (3, 30) is applied on one side of the security cambric and transponder (figure 5), the security cambric (25) and transponder (7) are fully encompassed by the laminated layers and a circumferential, closed edge is provided by the laminated layers and a sheath is formed (column 12 lines 10-15).

Regarding claim 2, Trantoul discloses the sheath is introduced into a book block (figure 7).

Regarding claim 4, Trantoul discloses the security cambric and transponder unit are a composite formed by several layers (figure 5).

Regarding claim 5, Trantoul discloses the transponder unit is applied on the security cambric and a composite is formed which is encompassed by the laminated layers (figure 5).

Regarding claim 9, Trantoul discloses the laminated layers are glued (column 12 lines 10-15).

Regarding claims 10-11, Trantoul discloses the transponder unit is personalized after the production of the laminated layer sheath with an algorithm (column 7 lines 64-67 and column 8 lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 13, Trantoul discloses providing information to the transponder unit after laminating the document, (column 7 lines 58-67 – any information provided thereon can be considered a security characteristic).

Regarding claim 14, Trantoul discloses the laminating layers are produced by plastic films (column 9 lines 17-19).

Regarding claim 18, Trantoul discloses the transponder unit comprises a chip module for contacting an external coil or antenna, with the coil or antenna being produced through screen printing by an inkjet technique with a conductive ink (column 10 lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 21, Trantoul discloses the laminated layer is processed as a transparent film for the production of the sheath (column 9 lines 15-17 and column 12 lines 10-15).

Regarding claim 22, Trantoul discloses a book type security document (passport) with at least one security cambric (page 25) and a transponder unit (7) encompassed by at least one laminated layer (3, 30) and a laminating sheath is formed (column 12 lines 10-15).

Regarding claim 23, Trantoul discloses the security cambric and transponder unit are each designed smaller than a page of a book block (figure 7).

Regarding claim 24, Trantoul discloses the security cambric is designed as an inside or personalization page for a book block (column 11 lines 8-14).

Regarding claim 25, Trantoul discloses the laminated layer is designed as a cover or overlay film (figure 3 and column 12 lines 10-15).

Insofar as the subject rejection relates to claim 2, the rejection is moot in view of Applicants' cancellation herein of claim 2. Insofar as the subject rejection relates to claims 1, 4-5, 9-11, 13-14, 18, and 21-25, Applicants respectfully traverse the subject rejection.

Claim 1, from which claims 4-5, 9-11, 13-14, 18 and 21 depend, has been amended herein and now recites “[m]ethod for the production of a book-type security document having a book cover on an outside of the book-type security document, which is reinforced, and having at least one security cambric and at least one transponder unit, said method comprising the steps of:

applying at least one first laminated layer on at least one side of the at least one security cambric and on at least one side of the at least one transponder unit and applying at least one second laminated layer on at least an opposite side of the at least one security cambric, wherein the at least one security cambric and the at least one transponder unit are fully encompassed by the laminated layers and a circumferential, closed edge is provided by the laminated layers and whereby a laminated layer sheath is formed,

introducing the laminated layer sheath into a book block, a projection being produced on at least one longitudinal side of the laminated layer sheath, and

sewing the laminated layer sheath into the book block in the area of the projection.”

Claim 1 is neither anticipated by nor rendered obvious over Trantoul for at least the reasons below.

As seen above, the present invention is directed at a method for the production of a book-type security document. This book-type security document has a book cover on an outside of the security document, which is reinforced. Further, the security document comprises a book block which is introduced into the book cover. A security cambric and at least one transponder unit are fully encompassed by laminated layers to form a laminated layer sheath. This laminated layer sheath is introduced into the book block by sewing a projection of the laminated layer sheath into the book block.

By contrast, Trantoul shows, in Figs. 3 and 4 thereof, an embodiment comprising, for example, a passport sheet 25 having on one side a security film 3 and on the other side a support film 11. The security film 3 and the support film 11 can be larger than the dimensions of the sheet 25 so that the peripheral borders of the films are adhesively bonded (see Trantoul at col. 12, lines 10-15) to form a pouch in which the sheet 25 is disposed. The Trantoul composite comprising the security film 3, the support film 11, and, in between, the passport sheet 25 is, in contrast to the present invention, **not** laminated. Instead, these elements are merely just bonded in the fashion disclosed in Trantoul, for example, at col. 11, lines 57-60, and at col. 12, lines 14-15.

This bonding method of Trantoul is used to avoid pressure on the transponder, which pressure could damage the transponder. (The desirability of avoiding pressure on the transponder is expressly mentioned in Trantoul at col. 9, lines 57-59.) The bonding method of Trantoul has the disadvantage that the separation of the two bonded films 3 and 11 to enable access to the sheet 25 is easier than in the case of laminating films. In keeping with this goal of Trantoul of avoiding pressure

on the transponder, there is only mentioned, for example, at col. 9, lines 16 to 40, that on a support sheet the adhesive security film is printed. Furthermore, the microtransponder is also adhesively bonded. For connecting the first layer 4 and the second layer 5 for creating the film 3, a silkscreen-printing is used. This means that Trantoul only discloses printing and adhesive bonding procedures for connecting the security film 3, the sheet 25 and the support film 11. This is contrary to the present invention, in which a laminating procedure is claimed, which lamination comprises using pressure and temperature for building the layer sheath.

Moreover, Trantoul discloses the use of the sheet 25 for a **booklet** 40, as shown in Fig. 7 and as described in col. 12, lines 42-60, thereof. The term “booklet” is a synonym for a “pamphlet,” as shown in the enclosed copies of entries for these terms in [www.merriam-webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com). A “booklet” or a “pamphlet” is defined as unbound printed publication with **no cover** or with no paper cover. The present invention, however, refers not to a booklet, but rather, to a book-type security document having a book cover which is reinforced.

Furthermore, Trantoul does not teach or suggest a laminated layer sheet that has a projection which is introduced into a book block by sewing.

Claim 22, from which claims 23-25 depend, is patentable over Trantoul for similar reasons to those discussed above in connection with claim 1.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, the subject rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 3 and 15-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) “as being unpatentable over Trantoul.” In support of the rejection, the Patent Office states the following:

Regarding claim 3, Trantoul discloses encompassing the security cambric and transponder unit by the laminating layer. However Trantoul does not disclose stamping or cutting the laminated edges. It is well known in manufacturing however to cut or trim the edges to a desired size. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to cut the edges for the purpose of providing proper sizing or for the purpose of providing a cleaner edge. This known technique is recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Regarding claims 15-17 and 19, Trantoul discloses the transponder unit having a chip and antenna (housed with chip and unhoused). Trantoul does not however disclose the use of tape automatic bonding for bonding the transponder to the substrate or flip chip technology for contacting the chip and antenna, fastening chip module by means of a casing compound. However in that both of these are well known connecting or interconnecting processes in the art, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use these known methods to connect the elements of Trantoul for the purpose of completing the assembly.

Applicants respectfully traverse the subject rejection. Claims 3 and 15-17 depend from claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable over Trantoul for at least the reasons given above. Therefore, based at least on their respective dependencies from claim 1, claims 3 and 15-17 are patentable over Trantoul.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, the subject rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) “as being unpatentable over Trantoul in view of WO 98/19870 to Almgren et al (hereafter Almgren).” In support of the rejection, the Patent Office states the following:

Trantoul discloses the elements of the claims but for the projection for sewing laminated sheath into book block.

Almgren teaches having a passport with a laminated sheath (1) having projection (10) sewn into book block (sewing 13, see



figure 2). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the projection of Almgren with the sheath of Trantoul for the purpose of binding the sheath into a book block.

Applicants respectfully traverse the subject rejection. Claim 6 has been canceled in this paper. Therefore, the rejection is moot and should be withdrawn. However, because some of the features of canceled claim 6 have been introduced into claim 1 in this paper, Applicants address Almgren below.

Almgren discloses an information page for personalization data, which is made of three laminated layers, whereby the borders of the two outer layers are not connected or bonded with each other. This information page is attached to the cover page of the passport and to the other pages of the passport by sewing. This means that the cover page, the information page, as well as the other pages are sewed.

This shows that the passport according to Almgren is not a book-type security document, but rather, a booklet. This is indicated by the expression “cover page” of the passport and by the fact that the cover page is sewed with the information page. This is further apparent by reference to Fig. 1, wherein the cover page has the same size and the same form as the further pages. This means that the Almgren document is not a book-type security document, but rather, a typical booklet. Therefore, even if a man of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the laminated layer sheets of Trantoul with Almgren, the result would have been a booklet. Instead of the three laminated layers of the information page of Almgren is then used a bonded layer sheath of Trantoul.

This is different in type to the invention because there is not achieved a book-type security document with a reinforced book cover.

Further, the construction of the Almgren booklet differs from the book-type security document of the present invention because the booklet according to Almgren discloses the sewing of all pages, i.e., the cover page, the information pages and the other pages. However, the book-type security document of the present invention only involves the sewing of the laminated layer sheath to the book block.

Claims 7-8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) “as being unpatentable over Trantoul in view of 5,590,912 to Stevens.” In support of the rejection, the Patent Office states the following:

Stevens teaches a laminated sheath assembly that forms a double page in a book block (figure 4-6, sheath 126, 127), the double page having a stay or groove (area in the fold of the book block receiving the staple in figure 4). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the double page teaching of Stevens with the sheath of Trantoul for the purpose of providing additional security documents into the book block.

Applicants respectfully traverse the subject rejection. Claims 7 and 8 depend from claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable over Trantoul for at least the reasons above. Stevens fails to cure all of the deficiencies of Trantoul with respect to claim 1. Therefore, based at least on their respective dependencies from claim 1, claims 7 and 8 are patentable over the present combination of Trantoul and Stevens.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, the subject rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 12 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) “as being unpatentable over Trantoul in view of 6,135,503 to Lob et al (hereafter Lob).” In support of the rejection, the Patent Office states the following:

Lob teaches having a passport with a laminated sheath having laser formed security characteristics in the form of microrelief (column 4 lines 15-28). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the laser inscribed characteristics of Lob with the sheath of Trantoul for the purpose of providing additional security to the document.

Applicants respectfully traverse the subject rejection. Claim 12 depends from claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable over Trantoul for at least the reasons above. Lob fails to cure all of the deficiencies of Trantoul with respect to claim 1. Therefore, based at least on its dependency from claim 1, claim 12 is patentable over the present combination of Trantoul and Lob.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, the subject rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 20 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) “as being unpatentable over Trantoul in view of 5,528,222 to Moskowitz et al (hereinafter Moskowitz).” In support of the rejection, the Patent Office states the following:

Trantoul discloses the elements of the claims but for having a thinned or punched area in the cambric or sheet for the chip module.

Moskowitz teaches having chip module for use in passports wherein there is a recess in the substrate for insertion of the chip module (column 5 lines 8-20). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the recess as taught by Moskowitz with the substrate of Trantoul for the purpose of reducing the thickness of the assembly.

Applicants respectfully traverse the subject rejection. Claim 20 depends from claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable over Trantoul for at least the reasons above. Moskowitz fails to cure all of the deficiencies of Trantoul with respect to claim 1. Therefore, based at least on its dependency from claim 1, claim 20 is patentable over the present combination of Trantoul and Moskowitz.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, the subject rejection should be withdrawn.

In conclusion, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Prompt and favorable action is earnestly solicited.

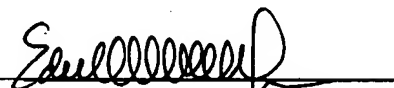
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Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: December 7, 2009

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Main Entry: **book-let**

Pronunciation: /bʊk-lət/

Function: *noun*

Date: 1856

: a little book; *especially*: **PAMPHLET**

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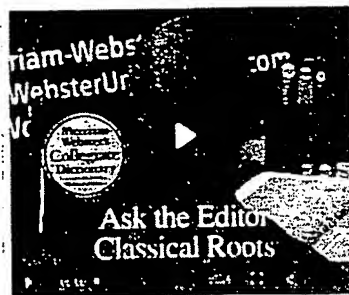
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Main Entry **pam-phlet**

Pronunciation /ˈpam(p)-flət/

Function: *noun*

**Etymology:** Middle English *pamflyt* unbound booklet, from *Pamphilus seu De Amore* Pamphilus or On Love, popular Latin love poem of the 12th century

**Date:** 14th century

: an unbound printed publication with no cover or with a paper cover

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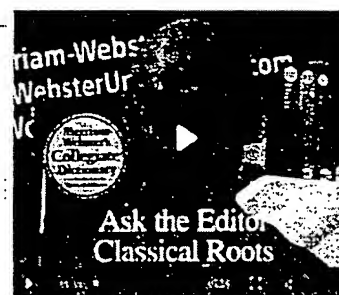
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